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Introduction

编写说明

本

书的编写有两个主要的目的：一是要为广大四级考生提供一套具有高度针对性和权威性的真题研习材料；二是要通过点评，即连线解析的方式直接明了地揭示考点出处，使考生在做完试题后形成顺畅的解题思路。

所谓“点评”，既有“点”，又有“评”。“点”即是SHOW，要显示出考点的出处、关键信息词、考点与答案之间的对应关系；“评”即是COMMENT，要揭示出命题的规律、答案推导的过程以及基本的解题技巧，使点评的内容更加明晰，并提醒学生提防常犯的错误。

本书的“点评”模式有一个突出的特点，即“三栏式连线解析”。所谓“三栏”，即整个点评的过程按从左到右分三栏排列，第一栏和第二栏通过连线的方式清楚地揭示了地揭示考点出处以及答案推导过程，第三栏给出精确到位的解析。“三栏”解析模式有四大优点：

- ◆ 排版科学——从左到右分栏排列，符合考生阅读习惯；
- ◆ 层次清晰——各栏内容分配合理，点评层次清楚明了；
- ◆ 重点突出——连线解析，底纹标注，考点重点一览无余；
- ◆ 分析到位——逐层透视，解题技巧、命题规律尽现其中。

“三栏”解析的科学模式使考生可以更加快速、方便、准确地把握真题的精髓，真正做到一目了然，一步到位。

这种“三栏”点评模式能够培养考生一种科学有效的做题模式和解题思路，我们以理解解題（包括听力理解、阅读理解和简答）为例，依据考生在解題过程中注意力转移过程，对考生在做題时应采取的解題步骤加以说明：

寻找线索词：根据題干中的关键信息点，回到原文中寻找对应线索词；

↓
定位答案出处：根据題干线索词出处，定位該題所涉及信息的文字范围；

↓
对应关键词：将答案出处内容与选项内容进行对照，寻找原文与正确选项之间的对应点；

↓
得出答案：通过对照并分析关键信息点之间的联系推导出答案。

本书在点评过程中使用了一些线条、符号及一些专用术语，为避免影响考生阅读，特此作出说明：

一、线条及符号

- ◆ **底纹**：用于标注线索词、答案出处及答案；
- ◆ **连线**：用于连接答案与其出处；
- ◆ **黑正体**：用于标注答案项与原文中对应关键词；
- ◆ **黑斜体**：用于标注題干与原文对应线索词。

二、专用术语

1. 线上文字：用于描述答案推导过程。

1) 理解題（包括听力理解、阅读理解、简答）

- ◆ **信息辨认**：答案是原文细节内容的再现，在用词及句式上几乎没有变化，如2007年6月第20題。
- ◆ **信息转述**：答案是原文细节内容的转述，在用词及句式上均有所变换，但仍表达同样含义，如2006年6月17日第16題。
- ◆ **信息归纳**：答案是对原文两处或两处以上细节内容归纳得出，如2006年6月17日第61題。
- ◆ **信息推断**：答案是根据原文细节内容推理和判断得出，如2006年6月17日第11題。
- ◆ **关键词推断**：答案是根据原文中一个或多个关键词语推测得出，如2006年6月24日第15題。
- ◆ **语气推断**：答案是根据原文中所使用的反问或感叹等语气推测得出，如2005年1月第12題。

2) 篇章词汇、完形

- ◆ **逻辑关系**：通过句子前后的逻辑关系推导出答案。主要包括并列、转折、递进、因果关系等，如2006年12月第68題（转折关系）；2005年12月第67題（因果关系）。
- ◆ **对比、比较**：通过空格前后的对比、比较结构推导出答案，如2006年6月17日第56題。
- ◆ **解释**：通过空格前后对所填词的解释说明推导出答案，如2006年12月第84題。
- ◆ **固定搭配、动宾搭配、习惯表达及固定结构**：通过由所填词所构成的固定搭配、动宾搭配、习惯表达及固定结构等推出答案。
- ◆ **固定搭配**：英语成语、动词短语、形介搭配和名介搭配，如2006年12月第67題。
- ◆ **动宾搭配**：动词与其所接宾语之间形成合理的搭配关系，非此搭配便导致不合逻辑，如2007年12月第80題。
- ◆ **习惯表达**：英语中表达某些含义时的习惯表达形式，如2007年6月第82題。
- ◆ **固定结构**：英语中常见的固定句型，如2006年12月第76題。
- ◆ **修饰关系**：形容词与其前后名词形成合理的修饰关系，非此修饰便导致不合逻辑，如2006年6月17日第85題。
- ◆ **语义限定**：空格前后部分决定了句子所表达的含义，同时限定了所填词的含义及所填词的唯一性，如2006年12月第71題。
- ◆ **共现**：相互照应的词语在同一语境中同时出现，词语之间可能存在着意义上或逻辑上的连带关系。主要包括：
 - 语义场共现：相互照应的词语用于表达同一个语境，围绕同一个话题出现，如2005年12月第73題。
 - 结构共现：本书中讲述的结构共现是指除了固定搭配外的相互照应的词语共同满足一定的语法结构要求，从而完整地表达该语法结构，如2006年12月第76題。
- ◆ **复现**：同一词语或其同根词、近义词、反义词、上义词、下义词在同一语境或同一语篇中重复出现。主要包括：
 - 原词复现：同一词语重复出现，如2006年6月17日第70題。
 - 同根词复现：同一词根构成的词重复出现，如2006年12月69題。
 - 近义复现：同义或近义的词重复出现，如2006年6月24日第72題。
 - 反义复现：反义词语重复出现，如2004年1月第51題。
 - 上下义词复现：属词的总括与分解关系，上义词是总称词，下义词是其所包含的个体或种类，如2004年6月第84題。

3) 其他題型

作文題标注了需要把握的文章脉络和用词套路。

2. 其他专用术语

1) 听力理解

听音重点：指由选项中提取的、在听音时应重点留意是否在原文中出现的要点内容。

2) 阅读理解

① 篇章模式说明：

- ◆ **G-S(-G)模式**：即general-specific(-general)[总述-分述(-总述)]型文章。这是一种由总到分、由大到小的组织模式，如2006年6月17日Part IV Passage One。
 - ◆ **P-S(-E)模式**：即problem-solution(-evaluation)[问题-解决(-评论)]型文章。首先提出问题，然后给出问题的解决方法或对该问题的反应并进行评估，如2006年6月24日 Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)。
 - ◆ **Matching模式**：即匹配型。其发展主线是两种事物之间的类比。通常的结构为：两种论点概述-一种论点-另一种论点；或是两种现象-一种事物的情况-另一种事物的情况-得出结论，如2005年1月Part IV Passage One。
- ② 选项分析模式说明：
- ◆ 正确选项直接在选项下边进行文字说明；
 - ◆ 错误选项的文字说明紧接选项之后，并用括号括起。
- 如2007年6月第59題（[A]、[B]、[C]为错误选项，[D]为正确选项）。

Part I

Writing

【审题】 本题要求写一篇议论文，属于现象原因解释型作文。注意引入话题时要求力求新颖，可举例说明，列举学生选择不同选修课的各种原因时，应有理有据，层次分明；阐明自己的观点，切记空洞。

范文点评

What Electives to Choose

With the remarkable educational reform and the increasing students' demand, universities strive to offer a variety of elective courses for students to choose. Some higher institutes provide the optional course of cross-cultural communication, and some colleges have computer science on the curriculum of elective courses.

第一段：引出话题：大学里提供各种各样的选修课供学生选择

第二段：分析学生选择选修课的原因

There are numerous reasons for students' selection of the courses. In the first place, students tend to take personal interest into consideration when they opt for an elective course. Possibly, that's why cross-cultural communication course is so prevailing on campus. Additionally, Some students may choose to learn a certain course in order to obtain an extra certificate for their job hunting after graduation. Last but not least, to make up for their required credits is another universal reason as students select a course at random.

第三段：说明自己选择选修课的理由

As far as I am concerned, I'm inclined to choose electives based on both the value of the courses and the interest of my own. I am taking geographic research and discovery course in that I've been greatly keen on science since I was a kid.

开门见山，直击大学开设了各种选修课的现象，
with 伴随状语
举例说明大学的各种选修课，形象生动
承上启下，引出学生选择选修课的各种原因
分三点对学生选择选修课的原因进行详细分析，主
次分明
“将兴趣考虑进去”
“跨文化交际课程”为主题短语
“弥补必修课的学分”
引出自己的观点：主要说明自己选这些课程的原因
“因为”

Part II

Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)

【结构分析】 说明性议论文。本文主要论述大学正史无前例地变成提升国家竞争力和维护世界和平的工具。作为对推进世界经济力量的回应，大学变得更加具有“自我全球意识”。全球化正在改变大学从事研究的方式，通过开展联合研究，大学为全人类的利益而发展科学。

Universities Branch Out

As never before in their long history, universities have become instruments of national competition as well as instruments of peace. They are the place of the scientific discoveries that move economies forward, and the primary means of educating the talent required to obtain and maintain competitive advantage. But at the same time, the opening of national borders to the flow of goods, services, information and especially people has made universities a powerful force for global integration, mutual understanding and geopolitical stability.

In response to the same forces that have driven the world economy, universities have become more self-consciously global: seeking students from around the world who represent the entire range of cultures and values, sending their own students abroad to prepare them for global careers, offering courses of study that address the challenges of an interconnected world and collaborative (合作的) research programs to advance science for the benefit of all humanity.

Of the forces shaping higher education none is more sweeping than the movement across borders. Over the past three decades the number of students leaving home each year to study abroad has grown at an annual rate of 3.9 percent, from 800,000 in 1975 to 2.5 million in 2004. Most travel from one developed nation to another, but the flow from developing to developed countries is growing rapidly. The reverse flow, from developed to developing countries, is on the rise, too. Today foreign students earn 30 percent of the doctoral degrees awarded in the United States and 38 percent of those in the United Kingdom. And the number crossing borders for undergraduate study is growing as well, to 8 percent of the undergraduates at America's best institutions and 10 percent of all undergraduates in the U.K. In the United States, 20 percent of the newly hired professors in science and engineering are foreign-born, and in China many newly hired faculty members at the top research universities received their

Papa.1 总结：大学正史无前例地变成提升国家竞争力和维护世界和平的重要工具。

Papa.2 — Para.5 通过吸纳外国留学生，派本校学生出国留学，开展联合研究等方式，大学变得更加具有“自我全球意识”。

信息辨认

信息辨认

信息辨认

- From the first paragraph we know that present-day universities have become _____.
[A] more and more research-oriented [B] in-service training organizations
[C] more popularized than ever before [D] a powerful force for global integration
【解析】选[D]。首段统领全文，引出文章要阐述的主要内容：大学正史无前例地变成提升国家竞争力和维护世界和平的工具。首段末句提到，世界各国对商品、服务、信息，尤其是人员的跨境开放，已经使大学成为加速全球一体化进程(global integration)、增进互相了解和促进地缘政治稳定的一股强大力量(powerful force)，故[D]为答案。
- Over the past three decades, the enrollment of overseas students has increased _____.
[A] by 2.5 million [B] by 800,000
[C] at an annual rate of 3.9 percent [D] at an annual rate of 8 percent
【解析】选[C]。本题考查在过去三十年中，海外留学生的注册数的变化。该段第二句提到，在过去的三十年中，全球每年离开家乡求学国外的学生人数递增率为3.9%，题干表述与原文几乎一致，故[C]为答案。
- In the United States, how many of the newly hired professors in science and engineering are foreign-born?
[A] 10% [B] 20% [C] 30% [D] 38%
【解析】选[B]。本题涉及到美国大学的师资情况。该段末句提到，在美国大学最近受聘的理科和工科教授中，有20%是外籍人士，题干表述与原文相比没有变化，故[B]为答案。
- How do Yale and Harvard prepare their undergraduates for global careers?
[A] They organize a series of seminars on the world economy.
[B] They offer them various courses in international politics.

graduate education abroad.

Universities are also encouraging students to spend some of their undergraduate years in another country. In Europe, more than 140,000 students participate in the Erasmus program each year, taking courses for credit in one of 2,200 participating institutions across the continent. And in the United States, institutions are helping place students in summer **internships** (实习) abroad to prepare them for global careers. **Yale and Harvard** have led the way, offering every **undergraduate** at least **one international study or internship opportunity** — and providing the financial resources to make it possible.

Globalization is also reshaping the way research is done: One new **trend** involves sourcing portions of a research program to another country. Yale professor and Harvard Hughes Medical Institute investigator Tian Xu directs a research center focused on the **genetics of human disease** at Shanghai's **Fudan University in collaboration with** faculty colleagues from both schools. The Shanghai center has 95 employees and graduate students working in a 4,300-square-meter laboratory facility. Yale faculty, postdoctors and graduate students visit regularly and attend videoconference seminars with scientists from both campuses. The arrangement benefits both countries; Xu's Yale lab is more productive, thanks to the lower costs of conducting research in China, and Chinese graduate students, postdoctors and faculty get on-the-job training from a world-class scientist and his U.S. team.

As a result of its strength in science, the United States has consistently led the world in the commercialization of major new technologies, from the mainframe computer and the integrated circuit of the 1960s to the Internet **infrastructure** (基础设施) and applications software of the 1990s. The link between university-based science and industrial application is often indirect but sometimes highly visible: **Silicon Valley was intentionally created by Stanford University**, and Route 128 outside Boston has long housed companies spun off from MIT and Harvard. Around the world, governments have encouraged copying of this model, perhaps most successfully in Cambridge, England, where Microsoft and scores of other leading software and biotechnology companies have set up shop around the university.

For all its success, the **United States** remains deeply hesitant about sustaining the research-university model. Most politicians recognize the link between investment in science and national economic strength, but support for **research funding** has been **unsteady**. The budget of the National Institutes of Health doubled between 1998 and 2003, but has risen more slowly than inflation since then. Support for the physical sciences and engineering barely kept pace with inflation during that same period. The attempt to make up lost ground is welcome, but the nation would be better served by steady, predictable increases in science funding at the rate of long-term GDP growth, which is on the order of inflation plus 3 percent per year.

American politicians have great difficulty recognizing that admitting more foreign students can greatly promote the national interest by increasing international understanding. Adjusted for inflation, public funding for international exchanges and foreign-language study is well below the levels of 40 years ago. **In the wake of September 11, changes in the visa process** caused a **dramatic decline** in the number of **foreign students** seeking **admission to U.S. universities**, and a corresponding surge in enrollments in Australia, Singapore and the U.K. Objections from American university and business leaders led to improvements in the process and a reversal of the decline, but the United States is still seen by many as unwelcoming to international students.

Most Americans recognize that universities contribute to the nation's well-being through their scientific research, but many **fear** that **foreign students threaten American competitiveness** by **taking their knowledge and skills back home**. They fail to grasp that **welcoming foreign students** to the United States has two important positive effects: first, **the very best of them stay** in the States and — like immigrants throughout history — **strengthen the nation**; and second, foreign students who study in the United States become ambassadors for many of its most **cherished** (珍视的) values when they return home. Or at least they understand them better. In America as elsewhere, few instruments of foreign policy are as effective in promoting peace and stability as welcoming international university students.

[C] They arrange for them to participate in the Erasmus program.

[D] They give them chances for **international study or internship**.

【解析】选[D]。本题涉及到耶鲁大学和哈佛大学为本科生提供全球事业的准备情况。该段末句提到,在这方面,很明显耶鲁大学和哈佛大学已经走在其他学校的前面,两校通过提供财政支持可以保证每位本科生提供至少一次到国外学习或实习的机会,故[D]为答案。

5. An example illustrating the general **trend** of universities' **globalization** is _____.

[A] Yale's **collaboration with Fudan University** on genetic research

[B] Yale's helping Chinese universities to launch research projects

[C] Yale's student exchange program with European institutions

[D] Yale's establishing branch campuses throughout the world

【解析】选[A]。本题涉及到文章中的大学全球化趋势的一个例子。该段讲述了全球化导致的一种新的趋势:把研究项目的一部分放在另一个国家。接着用复旦大学和耶鲁大学的人类疾病遗传学项目合作来说明这种新的科学研究趋势,故[A]为答案。

6. What do we learn about **Silicon Valley** from the passage?

[A] It houses many companies spun off from MIT and Harvard.

[B] It is known to be the birthplace of Microsoft Company.

[C] It was **intentionally created by Stanford University**.

[D] It is where the Internet infrastructure was built up.

【解析】选[C]。本题涉及到美国硅谷。该段首句提到,美国对新兴关键技术的商业化一直处于领先地位,接着以硅谷为例说明美国对关键技术的转化:硅谷就是由斯坦福大学精心打造出来的,故[C]为答案。

7. What is said about the **U.S. federal funding for research**?

[A] It has increased by 3 percent.

[B] It has been **unsteady** for years.

[C] It has been more than sufficient.

[D] It doubled between 1998 and 2003.

【解析】选[B]。本题涉及到美国对研究的公共资金投入。该段首句提到,尽管美国研究型大学的模式运作较为成功,但其可持续发展道路却依然矛盾丛生。接着说明其不持续的表

Papa. 6 — Para. 9
与美国形成鲜明对照,欧洲已经失去了其竞争优势,同时美国的科学研究可持续发展也依然矛盾丛生。

现:多数政治家们虽然承认大学研究机构与经济紧密密切相关,但对科研的资金支持却不够稳定 (unsteady), 故[B]为答案。

8. The **dramatic decline** in the enrollment of **foreign students** in the U.S. after **September 11** was caused by **changes in the visa process**.

【解析】本题涉及到美国9·11事件后注册美国留学的学生人数下降原因。该段提到,9·11事件之后,签证程序的调整 (changes in the visa process) 导致注册美国大学外国学生人数急剧下降,题干将原句的因果关系倒置。

9. Many Americans fear that **American competitiveness** may be **threatened by foreign students** who will **take their knowledge and skills back home**.

【解析】本题涉及到美国人对留学生的态度。该段首句提到,大多数美国人意识到,大学通过他们的科学研究为国家富裕做出贡献,但是许多人害怕外国留学生回国后通过他们的知识和技能威胁到美国的竞争力。题干将原句稍作变化,但答案显而易见。

10. The policy of **welcoming foreign students** can benefit the U.S. in that **the very best of them will stay and strengthen the nation**.

【解析】本题涉及到美国对留学生的欢迎政策的好处。该段第二句提到,对美国而言,欢迎外国留学生具有两个最为明显的积极效应:一是从历史上看,最好的留学生往往移民至美国,从而使美国变得更强大;二是曾经在美国留学的学生最终变成了美国的“驻外大使”。

Part III

Listening Comprehension

Section A

11. [A] She used to be in poor health.
[B] She was popular among boys.
[C] She was somewhat **overweight**.
[D] She didn't do well at high school.

信息转述

W: I ran into Sally the other day. I could hardly recognize her. Do you remember her from high school?
M: Yeah, she was a little **out of shape** back then. Well, has she lost a lot of weight?
Q: What does the man remember of Sally?

12. [A] At the airport.
[B] In a restaurant.
[C] In a booking office.
[D] At the **hotel reception**.

信息推断

W: We don't seem to have a **reservation** for you, sir? I'm sorry.
M: But my secretary said that she had **reserved a room** for me here. I phoned her from the airport this morning just before I got on board the plane.
Q: Where does the conversation most probably take place?

13. [A] Teaching her son by herself.
[B] Having confidence in her son.
[C] Asking the teacher for extra help.
[D] Telling her son not to worry.

信息推断

W: What would you do if you were in my place?
M: If Paul were my son, I just not worry. Now that his teacher is giving him extra help and he is working hard himself. He's **sure to do well** in the next exam.
Q: What's the man's suggestion to the woman?

14. [A] Have a **short break**.
[B] Take two weeks off.
[C] Continue her work outdoors.
[D] Go to vacation with the man.

信息推断

M: You've had your hands full and have been overworked during the last two weeks. I think you really **need to go out** and get some fresh air and sunshine.
W: **You are right**. That's just what I'm thinking about.
Q: What is the woman most probably going to do?

15. [A] He is taking care of his twin brother.
[B] He has been feeling ill all week.
[C] He is worried about Rod's health.
[D] He has been in **perfect condition**.

信息推断

W: Hello, John, how are you feeling now? I hear you've been ill.
M: They must have confused me with my twin brother Rod. He's been sick all week, but I've never felt **better in my life**.
Q: What do we learn about the man?

16. [A] She sold all her furniture before she moved house.
[B] She still keeps some old furniture in her new house.
[C] She plans to put all her old furniture in the basement.
[D] She bought a new set of furniture from Italy last month.

信息推断

M: Did you really give away all your furniture when you moved into the new house last month?
W: Just the useless pieces, as I'm planning to purchase new set from Italy for the sitting room only.
Q: What does the woman mean?

17. [A] The woman wondered why the man didn't return the book.
[B] The woman doesn't seem to know what the book is about.
[C] The woman doesn't find the book useful any more.
[D] The woman forgot lending the book to the man.

信息推断

M: I've brought back your *Oxford Companion to English Literature*. I thought you might use it for your paper. Sorry not to have returned it earlier.
W: I was wondering where that book was.
Q: What can we infer from the conversation?

18. [A] Most of the man's friends are athletes.
[B] Few people share the woman's opinion.
[C] The man doesn't look like a **sportsman**.
[D] The woman doubts the man's athletic ability.

信息推断

W: To tell the truth, Tony. It never occurs to me that you are an **athlete**.
M: Oh, really? Most people who meet me, including some friends of mine **don't think so** either.
Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

【解析】选[C]。选项中的主语都为She，且都发生在过去。选项中的health, high school, overweight等词表明，对话与she在高中时的身体状况或身材有关。对话中女士说她碰到Sally了，几乎都快不认识她了，a little out of shape表明男士认为高中时的Sally有点胖，故[C]为答案。

【解析】选[D]。预览选项可知，本题考查对话发生的地点场所，这种题型一般会出几个干扰性的地点词，所以考生应仔细听清关键的能表达所在地点的词。对话中男士的话中出现了airport一词，有很强的混淆作用，而reserved a room for me here才是听音的关键，故[D]为答案。

【解析】选[B]。选项均以doing开头及son表明，对话与男士针对女士儿子的建议有关。对话中男士用虚拟语气针对女士的儿子提出建议：He is sure to do well in the next exam表明男士对女士的儿子很有信心，故[B]为答案。选项中的短语在对话中都出现了，但应抓住男士表达的真正含义。

【解析】选[A]。选项均以动词原形开头表明，本题考查行为动作且与工作和休息有关。对话中男士对女士加班工作表示关心并提出建议“你应该出去呼吸一下新鲜的空气，晒晒太阳”，女士对此做出肯定的回答，故[A]为答案。

【解析】选[D]。选项的He及health, ill, perfect condition等词表明，对话很可能与男士的身体健康状况有关。[B]和[D]意思相反，故其中之一很有可能是答案。对话中女士关心男士的身体状况，男士的回答具有迷惑性：他的孪生弟弟病了一周，而他自己身体一直很好，故[D]为答案。其他三项都是根据对话所设的迷惑项。

【解析】选[B]。选项表明，对话与女士搬家和买卖家具有关。[C] (all)表述过与绝对，可排除。对话中男士询问女士是否在搬家之前把所有的旧家具都处理掉了，Just the useless pieces表明，女士只是处理了一些无用的家具，故[B]为答案。

【解析】选[D]。选项表明，对话可能与借书还书有关。对话中男士说，我把你的*Oxford Companion to English Literature*书带来了并对晚还书表示道歉。女士回答“我还一直在想我的书跑哪去了”，由此可知，女士忘了她把书借给男士了，故[D]为答案。

【解析】选[C]。选项表明，对话与男士是否是业余运动员有关。对话中女士很惊讶“我从来都不认为你是个业余运动员。”男士说“凡是见过我的人包括我的朋友可不会这么认为”，言外之意是，他其实就是个专业的运动员，而人们都把他当作业余运动员，故[C]为答案。

Now you will hear two long conversations.

Conversation One

19. [A] She has packed it in one of her bags.
[B] She is going to get it at the airport.
[C] She has probably left it in a taxi.
[D] She is afraid that she has lost it.

信息辨认

M: Mary! I hope you are packed and ready to leave.

W: Yes, I'm packed, but not quite ready. I can't find my **passport**.

M: Your passport? That's the one thing you mustn't leave behind!

W: I know. I haven't lost it. I've **packed it**, but I can't remember which **bag it's in**.

M: Well, you have to find it at the airport. Come on! The taxi's waiting.

W: Did you say taxi? I thought we were going in your car.

M: Yes, well, I have planned to. But I'll explain later. You've got to be there in an hour.

W: The plane doesn't leave for two hours. Anyway, I'm ready to go now.

M: Now, you're taking just one case. Is that right?

W: No, there's one in the hall as well.

M: Gosh! What a lot of stuff! You're taking enough for a month instead of a week!

W: Well, you can't depend on the weather. It might be cold.

M: It's never cold in Rome, certainly not in May. Come on, we really must go.

W: Right, we're ready. We've got the bags, I'm sure there's no need to rush.

M: There is. I asked the **taxi driver** to wait two minutes, not twenty!

W: Look, I'm supposed to be going away to relax. You're making me nervous!

M: Well, I want you to relax on holiday, but you can't relax yet.

W: OK, I promise not to relax, at least not until we get to the airport and I find my passport.

信息转述

20. [A] It ends in winter.
[B] It will cost her a lot.
[C] **It will last one week**.
[D] It depends on the weather.

21. [A] The plane is taking off soon.
[B] **The taxi** is waiting for them.
[C] There might be a traffic jam.
[D] There is a lot of stuff to pack.

信息推断

22. [A] **At home**.
[B] At the airport.
[C] In the man's car.
[D] By the side of a taxi.

信息推断

Conversation Two

23. [A] She is thirsty for promotion.
[B] She wants a much higher salary.
[C] **She is tired of her present work**.
[D] She wants to save travel expenses.

信息转述

W: Oh! **I'm fed up with my job!**

M: Hey! There's a perfect job for you in the paper today. You might be interested.

W: Oh? What is it? What do they want?

M: Wait a minute... Ah, here it is. The European Space Agency is recruiting **translators**.

W: The European Space Agency?

M: Well, that's what it says. They need an English translator to work from French or German.

W: So they need a degree in French or German, I suppose. Well, I've got that. What's more? I have plenty of experience. What else are they asking for?

M: Just that. A university degree, and 3 or 4 years of experience as a translator in a professional environment. They also say, the person should have a lively and inquiring mind, effective communication skills, and the ability to work individually, or as a part of a team.

W: Well, if I stay at my present job much longer, I won't have any mind or skills left. By the way, what about **salary**? I just hope it isn't lower than what I get now.

M: It's said to be negotiable. **It depends on the applicant's education and experience**. In addition to basic salary, there's a list of extra benefits. Have a look yourself.

W: En... travel and social security plus relocation expenses are paid. Hey, this isn't bad. I really want the job.

信息辨认

25. [A] Lively personality and inquiring mind.
[B] Communication skills and team spirit.
[C] Devotion and work efficiency.
[D] **Education and experience**.

【听前预测】 预览四道题的选项, 由选项中的 packed, plane, taxi is waiting 等词可推知, 对话很可能与去飞机场之前的准备工作有关, 涉及到它的存放地点, 出租车等待时间等。

19. What does the woman say about her passport?

【解析】 选[A]。预览选项可知, 本题与女士将 it (passport) 的存放地点有关。对话中女士说她找不到护照了, 接着又说并没有丢, 只是不知道放到哪个包里了, 故[A]为答案。[B]是根据男士的回答所设的干扰项。

20. What do we know about the woman's trip?

【解析】 选[C]。预览选项可知, 本题与 it 有关, 根据问题可知, it 指女士的 trip。对话中男士说的 What a lot of stuff! 表明, 他对女士带很多东西感到不耐烦, 抱怨说“你带的东西足够用一个月了, 而旅行只有一周”, 由此可知[C]为答案。[A]和[D]是根据女士的 you can't depend on the weather 而设的干扰项。

21. Why does the man urge the woman to hurry?

【解析】 选[B]。本题考查男士催促女士的原因。对话中男士说, 我让司机等的是两分钟而不是二十分钟, 由此可知, 出租车司机正在等他们, 故[B]为答案。

22. Where does the conversation most probably take place?

【解析】 选[A]。选项表明, 本题考查对话发生的地点场所。对话中间男士问女士 you're taking just one case, 女士回答说还有一只箱子在客厅里(hall)。由此可知, 对话发生在家里, 故[A]为答案。

【听前预测】 预览三道题的选项, 由选项中的 promotion, present work, Language instructor 等词可推知, 对话很可能与工作有关, 涉及到目前的工作状态, 即将寻找工作的原因、待遇、要求、职业等。

23. Why is the woman trying to find a new job?

【解析】 选[C]。选项表明, 本题考查女士的工作。对话开头提到的 I'm fed up with my job 表明, 女士对她目前的工作感到厌烦, 故[C]为答案。

24. What position is being advertised in the paper?

【解析】 选[A]。选项表明, 本题考查职业。对话中女士抱怨对目前的工作感到厌烦, 男士说今天的报纸上有一个工作挺适合你的, The European Space Agency is recruiting translators 表明招聘的工作是 translator, 故[A]为答案。

25. What are the key factors that determine the salary of the new position?

【解析】 选[D]。选项表明, 本题与工作要求有关。选项中的词语均在对话中出现过。本题考查的是决定这份工作的薪水的最重要的因素。对话中男士说 It depends on the applicant's education and experience, It 指薪水, 故[D]为答案。而其他三项并不是决定薪水高低的最重要的因素。

Section B Passage One

信息辨认

26. [A] They care a lot about children.
[B] They need looking after in their old age.
[C] They want to enrich their life experience.
[D] They want children to keep them company.
27. [A] They are usually adopted from distant places.
[B] Their birth information is usually kept secret.
[C] Their birth parents often try to conceal their birth information.
[D] Their adoptive parents don't want them to know their birth parents.
28. [A] They generally hold bad feelings towards their birth parents.
[B] They do not want to hurt the feelings of their adoptive parents.
[C] They have mixed feelings about finding their natural parents.
[D] They are fully aware of the expenses involved in the search.
29. [A] Early adoption makes for closer parent-child relationship.
[B] Most people prefer to adopt children from overseas.
[C] Understanding is the key to successful adoption.
[D] Adoption has much to do with love.

Passage Two

信息辨认

30. [A] He suffered from mental illness.
[B] He bought *The Washington Post*.
[C] He turned a failing newspaper into a success.
[D] He was once a reporter for a major newspaper.
31. [A] She was the first woman to lead a big U.S. publishing company.
[B] She got her first job as a teacher at the University of Chicago.
[C] She committed suicide because of her mental disorder.
[D] She took over her father's position when he died.
32. [A] People came to see the role of women in the business world.
[B] Katharine played a major part in reshaping Americans' mind.
[C] American media would be quite different without Katharine.
[D] Katharine had exerted an important influence on the world.

信息转述

When couples get married, they usually plan to have children. Sometimes, however, a couple can not have a child of their own. In this case, they may decide to adopt a child. In fact, adoption is very common today. There are about 60,000 adoptions each year in the United States alone. Some people prefer to adopt infants. Others adopt older children. Some couples adopt children from their own countries. Others adopt children from foreign countries. In any case, they all adopt children for the same reason: **They care about children and want to give their adopted child a happy life.**

Most adopted children know that they are adopted. Psychologists and child-care experts generally think this is a good idea. However, many adopted children or adoptees have very little information about their biological parents. As a matter of fact, it is often very **difficult for adoptees to find out about their birth parents.** Because the birth records of most adoptees are usually sealed. **The information is secret, so no one can see it.**

Naturally, adopted children have different feelings about their birth parents. Many adoptees want to search for them, but others do not. **The decision to search for birth parents is a difficult one to make.** Most adoptees have mixed feelings about finding their biological parents. Even though adoptees do not know about their natural parents, they do know that their adoptive parents want them, **love them and will care for them.**

Katharine Graham graduated from the University of Chicago in 1938, and got a job as a news reporter in San Francisco. **Katharine's father used to be a successful investment banker. In 1933 he bought a failing newspaper — *The Washington Post*.** Then Katharine returned to Washington and got a job — editing letters in her father's newspaper. She married Philip Graham who took over his father-in-law's position shortly after and became publisher of *The Washington Post*. But for many years her husband suffered from mental illness and he killed himself in 1963.

After her husband's death, Katharine operated the newspaper. In the 1970s, the newspaper became famous around the world. And Katharine was also recognized as an important leader in newspaper publishing. **She was the first woman to head a major American publishing company — *The Washington Post Company*.** In a few years, she successfully expanded the company to include newspaper, magazine, broadcast and cable companies.

She died of head injuries after a fall when she was 84. More than 3,000 people attended her funeral including many government and business leaders. Her friends said she would be remembered as a woman who had an important influence on events in the United States and the world. Katharine once wrote, "The world without newspapers would not be the same kind of world." After her death, the employees of *The Washington Post* wrote, "The world without Katharine will not be the same at all."

【听前预测】预览四道题的选项。由选项中的 children, birth information, adopted, birth parents 等词可推知。短文与收养孩子有关。涉及到孩子的亲生父母, 出生信息等。

26. According to the speaker, why do some couples adopt children?

【解析】选[A]。预览选项可知。本题可能考查 They 收养孩子的原因。短文开头提到, They care about children and want to give their adopted child a happy life. 由此可知, 有些夫妇收养孩子是因为他们比较喜欢孩子, 想让孩子过上幸福的生活, 故[A]为答案。

27. Why is it difficult for adoptees to find out about their birth parents?

【解析】选[B]。预览选项可知。本题涉及到被收养的孩子的出生信息。短文中间提到, Because the birth records of most adoptees are usually sealed. The information is secret, so no one can see it. 由此可知, 被收养的孩子的出生信息是保密的, 故[B]为答案。

28. Why do many adoptees find it hard to make the decision to search for their birth parents?

【解析】选[C]。预览选项可知。本题涉及到被收养孩子和养父母及出生父母之间的感情及关系。短文中提到, Most adoptees have mixed feelings about finding their biological parents. 由此可知, 大多数被收养的孩子对寻找亲生父母有复杂的情感, 故[C]为答案。

29. What can we infer from the passage?

【解析】选[D]。本题考查从短文中可推断的信息。前三项均在短文中提及。短文中提到, 被收养的孩子在寻找亲生父母时感情很复杂, 因为他们怕伤害养父母, 结尾还提到 they do know that their adoptive parents want them, love them and will care for them. 由此可知, 收养与爱有很深的关系, 故[D]为答案。

【听前预测】预览三道题的选项。由选项中的 The Washington Post, publishing company, He, She 等词可推知。短文与某个人物有关, 而该人物又与华盛顿邮报和出版公司有关。

30. What do we learn from the passage about Katharine's father?

【解析】选[B]。本题涉及到 Katharine 父亲的信息。短文中提到, In 1933 he bought a failing newspaper — *The Washington Post*. 由此可知, Katharine 的父亲买下了快要倒闭的《华盛顿邮报》, 但并未提到他将报纸扭亏为赢, 故[B]为答案而排除[C]。

31. What does the speaker tell us about Katharine Graham?

【解析】选[A]。选项表明, 本题与 She (Katharine) 有关。短文中提到, Katharine 是管理美国出版公司的第一位女士, 故[A]为答案。其他选项都是短文中信息的错误表述。

32. What does the comment by employees of *The Washington Post* suggest?

【解析】选[D]。预览选项可知。本题考查 Katharine 本人的影响。短文末句提到, the employees of *The Washington Post* wrote, "The world without Katharine will not be the same at all." 由此可知, Katharine 的贡献对世界有重要的影响。

Passage Three

33. [A] It'll enable them to enjoy the best medical care.
[B] It'll allow them to receive free medical treatment.
[C] It'll **protect** them from possible financial crises.
[D] It'll prevent the doctors from overcharging them.
34. [A] They can't **immediately get back the money paid** for their medical cost.
[B] They have to go through very complicated application procedures.
[C] They can only visit doctors who speak their native languages.
[D] They may not be able to receive timely medical treatment.

35. [A] They don't have to pay for the medical services.
[B] They needn't pay the entire medical bill at once.
[C] They must send the receipts to the insurance company promptly.
[D] They have to pay a much higher price to get an insurance policy.

Section C

More and more of the world's population are living in towns or cities. The speed at which cities are growing in the less developed countries is (36) _____ . Between 1920 and 1960 big cities in developed countries (37) _____ two and a half times in size, but in other parts of the world the growth was eight times their size.

The (38) _____ size of growth is bad enough, but there are now also very (39) _____ signs of trouble in the (40) _____ of percentages of people living in towns and percentages of people working in industry. During the nineteenth century cities grew as a result of the growth of industry. In Europe, the (41) _____ of people living in cities was always smaller than that of the (42) _____ working in factories. Now, however, the (43) _____ is almost always true in the newly industrialised world: (44) _____

Without a base of people working in industry, these cities cannot pay for their growth: (45) _____. There has been little opportunity to build water supplies or other facilities. (46) _____, a growth in the number of hopeless and despairing parents and starving children.

Obtaining good **health insurance** is a real necessity while you are studying overseas. **It protects** you from minor and major medical expenses that can wipe out not only your savings but your dreams of an education abroad. There are often two different types of health insurance you can consider buying — international travel insurance and student insurance in the country where you will be going.

An **international travel insurance** policy is usually purchased in your home country before you go abroad. It generally covers a wide variety of medical services and you are often given a list of doctors in the area where you will travel who may even speak your native language. The **drawback** might be that you may **not get your money back immediately**. In other words, you may have to pay all your medical expenses and then later submit your receipt to the insurance company.

On the other hand, **getting student health insurance in the country where you will study** might allow you to **only pay** a certain percentage of the medical cost at the time of service and thus you don't have to have sufficient cash to pay the entire bill **at once**. Whatever you decide, obtaining some form of health insurance is something you should consider before you go overseas. You shouldn't wait until you are sick with major medical bills to pay off.

- (36) alarming
(37) increased
(38) sheer
(39) disturbing
(40) comparison
(41) proportion
(42) force
(43) reverse
(44) The percentage of people living in cities is much higher than the percentage working in industry
(45) There is not enough money to build adequate houses for the people that live there, let alone the new arrivals
(46) So the figures for the growth of towns and cities represent proportional growth of unemployment and underemployment

- (36) 空格前的 is 及 speed 表明此处需填一表示速度增长快慢的形容词。首句提到“越来越多的世界人口在城镇或城市居住。”接下来就该举例阐述：欠发达国家的城市化速度是惊人的。
- (37) 本句缺少谓语，空格后的表倍数的比较词表明此处应填一表变化的动词，且根据 Between 1920 and 1960 可知，该动词为过去式。根据第 36 题的分析，此句同样是举例阐述城市化的增长速度。
- (38) 空前定冠词 The 及空后的名词 size 表明，此处应填一形容词修饰 size，sheer 意为“纯粹的”。
- (39) 空后的名词词表明，此处应填一形容词修饰 signs。本句话同样是对城市化速度的负面表述。disturbing 意为“令人烦恼的”。
- (40) 空后的 of 表明此处应填一能与 in the...of 搭配的词。本句话中的 and 连接了两个并列的名词，此处填 comparison 表明这是两个并列词语的比较。
- (41) 空前的 the 及空后的 of 表明，本空应填一名词。本句中的 that 即代表此空所填词。smaller 表明此处应填一和数量相关的词。proportion 意为“比例”。
- (42) 空前的定冠词 the 表明空后应填一名词，空后的 working in factories 修饰此名词，且所填词能与 work 搭配，work force 意为“劳动力”。
- (43) 空前的定冠词 the 表明此处应填一名词。本句描述的是一种新的城市发展形式，也就是与原来的发展形式相反。reverse 意为“相反”。
- (44) **[Main points]** The percentage of people living in cities is higher than that working in industry
- (45) **[Main points]** There is not enough money to build adequate houses for the people who live there, not mention the new arrivals
- (46) **[Main points]** Thus the figures for the growth of towns and cities represent proportional growth of unemployment and underemployment

Part IV

Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth)

Section A

As war spreads to many corners of the globe, children sadly have been drawn into the center of conflicts. In Afghanistan, Bosnia, and Colombia, however, groups of children have been taking part in peace education. 47. The children, after learning to resolve conflicts, took on the 48. of peacemakers. The Children's Movement for Peace in Colombia was even nominated(提名) for the Nobel Peace Prize in 1998. Groups of children 49. as peacemakers studied human rights and poverty issues in Colombia, eventually forming a group with five other schools in Bogotá known as The Schools of Peace.

The classroom 50. opportunities for children to replace angry, violent behaviors with 51. peaceful ones. It is in the classroom that caring and respect for each person empowers children to take a step 52. toward becoming peacemakers. Fortunately, educators have access to many online resources that are 53. useful when helping children along the path to peace. The Young Peacemakers Club, started in 1992, provides a Website with resources for teachers and 54. on starting a Kindness Campaign. The World Centers of Compassion for Children International call attention to children's rights and how to help the 55. of war. Starting a Peacemakers' Club is a praiseworthy venture for a class and one that could spread to other classrooms and ideally affect the culture of the 56. school.

47. [K] projects

语义限定

48. [M] role

语义限定

49. [A] acting

固定搭配

50. [J] offers

语义限定

51. [D] cooperative

语义限定

52. [G] forward

习惯表达

53. [F] especially

语义限定

54. [I] information

习惯表达

55. [O] victims

语义限定

56. [E] entire

语义限定

Section B

Passage One

【结构分析】说明文。本文为G(General)—S(Specific)结构模式，主要讲述远程网络教育的兴起繁荣及其特点，并说明网络教育对学生和学校的影响。

By almost any measure, there is a boom in Internet-based instruction. In just a few years, 34 percent of American universities have begun offering some form of distance learning (DL), and among the larger schools, it's closer to 90 percent. If you doubt the popularity of the trend, you probably haven't heard of the **University of Phoenix**. It grants degrees **entirely** on the basis of online instruction. It enrolls 90,000 students, a statistic used to support its claim to be the largest private university in the country.

远程
兴

57. What is the most striking feature of the University of Phoenix?

[A] All its courses are offered online.

根据题干线索词 University of Phoenix 将答案依据定位于首段第三、四句。第三句提到菲尼克斯大学，第四句提到 It grants degrees entirely on the basis of online instruction. 明确指出该大学的学位授予全部是通过网络教育，即其全部课程是网上课程，故[A]为答案。

[B] Its online courses are of the best quality. (文中提到该大学网络教育课程最多，但并未提及质量最好。)

[C] It boasts the largest number of students on campus. (其中 on campus 错，该大学注册数量最多的应是 students online。)

[D] Anyone taking its online courses is sure to get a degree. (其中 sure to get a degree 错误，见[A]的解析。)

47. 【解析】选[K]。此空需填一名词，故[H]、[I]、[K]、[M]、[N]和[O]入选。由上文可知，此句意为“在阿富汗、波斯尼亚和哥伦比亚成群的孩子们已加入到和平教育事业中来”，因此所填词应是“事业、项目”的意思。[K] projects 意为“事业、项目”，故为答案。其他选项均与语义不符，故排除。

48. 【解析】选[M]。此空需填一名词，且应是单数名词或不可数名词，故[I]、[N]和[M]入选。根据上下文可知，空前的 take on 意为“承担……责任”，[I] information “信息”和[N] technology “技术”，都不能作 take on 的宾语，故排除。而[M] role 意为“责任、职分”，作 take on 的宾语，故为答案。

49. 【解析】选[A]。分析句子结构可知，此空需填一分词形式，且能和 as 搭配使用，故[A]和[B]入选。[B] assuming 的动词原形是 assume，其意为“假设、设想”，后不能接 as，故排除。act as 为固定短语，意为“担当、担任”，此处说的是孩子们担任调解人，故答案为[A] acting。

50. 【解析】选[J]。分析句子结构可知，此空需填一动词，且应是第三人称单数形式，故[J]和[K]入选。[K] projects 已经入选为第47题答案。offer an opportunity 为常用表达，文中用的是 opportunity 的复数形式，故答案为[J] offers。

51. 【解析】选[D]。此空需填一形容词，修饰 behaviors，故[C]、[D]和[E]入选。根据上下文可知，此句意为“课堂给孩子们提供机会，用和平协作的行为来取代愤怒的暴力行为”，由此可推测所填词应是“合作的”之意。[C] comprehensive 意为“全面的”，[D] cooperative 意为“合作的”，[E] entire 意为“全部的”，故[D]为答案。

52. 【解析】选[G]。此空需填一副词，故[F]、[G]和[L]入选。分析句子结构可知，此空所填词应修饰空前的 take a step，[F] especially “尤其”和[L] respectively “分别地”均不能修饰 take a step，故排除。take a step forward 为常用表达，意为“向前迈一步”，故答案为[G] forward。

53. 【解析】选[F]。此空需填一副词，修饰 useful，故[F]和[L]入选。根据上下文可知，此句意为“教育家们接触到很多网上资源，这些对于帮助孩子走向和平是极其有用的”，由此可推断所填词应是“极其、尤其”之意，故答案为[F] especially，而排除[L] respectively。

54. 【解析】选[I]。此空需填一抽象名词，后可接 on，故[I]和[N]入选。[N] technology 不能后接 on，故排除。[I] information 可后接 on，故为答案。此处说的是开展“慈善运动”所需的信息。

55. 【解析】选[O]。此空需填一名词，故[H]和[O]入选。根据上下文可知，此句意为“国际儿童慈善爱世界中心唤起了人们对儿童权利和如何帮助战争受害者的关注”，由此可推测所填词应是“受害者”之意，故答案为[O] victims，而不选[H] images。

56. 【解析】选[E]。此空需填一形容词，故[C]和[E]入选。comprehensive school 特指英国的综合中学，而根据上下文可知，此处并没有特指哪类学校，而是泛指，故排除。[E] entire 与语义相符，故为答案。

While the kinds of instruction offered in these programs will differ, DL usually signifies a course in which the instructors post *syllabi* (课程大纲), reading assignments, and schedules on Websites, and students send in their assignments by e-mail. **Generally speaking, face-to-face communication with an instructor is minimized or eliminated altogether.**

The attraction for students might at first seem obvious. Primarily, there's the **convenience** promised by courses on the Net: you can do the work, as they say, in your *pajamas* (睡衣). But figures indicate that the reduced **effort** results in a reduced commitment to the course. While **dropout rates** for all freshmen at American universities is around 20 percent, the rate for online students is 35 percent. Students themselves seem to understand the weaknesses inherent in the setup. In a survey conducted for eCornell, the DL division of Cornell University, less than a third of the respondents expected the quality of the online course to be as good as the classroom course.

Clearly, from the school's perspective, there's a lot of **money** to be saved. Although some of the more ambitious programs require new investments in servers and networks to support collaborative software, most DL courses can run on existing or minimally **upgraded** (升级) systems. The more students who enroll in a course but don't come to campus, the more the school saves on keeping the lights on in the classrooms, paying doorkeeper, and maintaining parking lots. And, while there's evidence that instructors must work harder to run a DL course for a variety of reasons, they won't be paid any more, and might well be paid less.

Para. 2 说明网络教育的特点。

Para. 3 指出网络教育对学生的影响。

Para. 4 指出网络教育对学校的影响。

【语境记忆】

Internet-based instruction on the basis of sth. schedule ['skedʒʊl] n.

网络教育 以...为基础 时间表

generally speaking minimize ['mɪnɪmaɪz] vt. eliminate ['ɪlɪmɪneɪt] vt.

一般而言 将...最小化 消除, 排除

58. According to the passage, distance learning is basically characterized by _____.
[A] a considerable flexibility in its academic requirements (对学生最有吸引力的特点, 不是总的特点, 根据第三段第二句设计的干扰项。)
[B] the great diversity of students' academic backgrounds (文中未提及学生的学术背景的差异性。)
[C] a minimum or total absence of face-to-face instruction
根据题干线索词 **basically characterized** 可将答案依据定位于第二段。该段介绍了远程教育(即网络教育)的特点, 末句明确提到, **Generally speaking, face-to-face communication with an instructor is minimized or eliminated altogether.** 是对其特点的综述, [C] 正是对其的同义转述, 其中 **minimum** 是 **minimized** 的名词形式, **total absence** 对应 **eliminated altogether**, 故为答案。
[D] the casual relationship between students and professors (文中只是提到面对面的交流很少甚至没有, 但未提及学生和教授之间的关系。)
59. Many students take Internet-based courses mainly because they can _____.
[A] earn their academic degrees with much less effort (对第三段第三句的错误理解, 未提到 **less effort** 可以 **earn their academic**。)
[B] save a great deal on traveling and boarding expenses (针对末段设计的干扰项, 是学校的观点而不是学生的。)
[C] select courses from various colleges and universities (未提及)
[D] work on the required courses **whenever and wherever**
根据题干线索词 **Many students take Internet-based courses and because** 可将答案依据定位于第三段第二句。该句提到 **Primarily, there's the convenience promised by courses on the Net: you can do the work, as they say, in your pajamas.** 即网络教育吸引学生之处即课程设置方便, 在 **your pajamas** 隐含之意即可以随时随地上必修的课程, 故[D]为答案。
60. What accounts for the high **drop-out rates** for online students?
[A] There is no strict control over the academic standards of the courses. (未提及)
[B] The evaluation system used by online universities is inherently weak. (未提及)
[C] There is no mechanism to ensure that they make the required effort.
根据题干线索词 **high drop-out rates** 将答案依据定位于第三段。该段主要讲网络教育课程的方便性是对学生的最大吸引力, 第二句提到学生们因为努力程度的降低会导致对课程也就不那么尽力; 结合第四句中的 **Students themselves seem to understand the weaknesses inherent in the setup.** 可得出结论, 该句中的 **the weakness inherent in the setup** 即指网络教育对学生的管束机制, 故[C]为答案。
61. According to the passage, universities show great enthusiasm for DL programs for the purpose of _____.
[A] building up their reputation (未提及)
[B] **cutting down on their expenses**
根据题干线索词 **universities show great enthusiasm and purpose** 可将答案依据定位于末段。末段首句明确提到 **Clearly, from the school's perspective, there's a lot of money to be saved.** 即可直接得出[B]为答案, 第四句又举例说明。
[C] upgrading their teaching facilities (对末段第二句的错误理解, 且是措施而不是目的。)
[D] providing convenience for students (此项为强干扰项, 由末段第四句中的 **The more...the more...** 的结构强调后半句, 可知其目的不是为了方便学生。)

result in
dropout ['drɒpaut] n.
inherent [ɪn'hɪərənt] a.

导致
退学, 退学生
内在的, 固有的

perspective [pə'spektɪv] n.
看法, 观点

【参考译文】

几乎没有采取任何措施,网络教育开始兴起繁荣。在短短几年,美国34%的大学已经提供某种形式的远程学习,而且在一些大型学校,这个数字接近90%。如果你怀疑这个发展趋势受欢迎的程度,你可能就没有听说过菲尼克斯大学。该大学全部是通过网络教育授予学位,注册的学生有90,000个,统计数据示该大学已经成为全美最大的私立大学。

然而,这些项目中提供的各种各样的教育是不一样的,DL通常侧重讲师张贴课程大纲的课程、阅读任务、网络上的课程表和学生通过电子邮件提

交作业的情况。一般来说,和讲师面对面的交流减少到了最少或是根本没有。

网络学习一开始对学生们的吸引力似乎是显而易见的。主要是网上课程承诺的方便:用他们的话说,你可以穿着睡衣学习。但是数字显示课程度的降低会致使对课程也就不那么尽力。然而在美国大学新生辍学率约是20%,网上辍学率是35%。学生们自己似乎开始明白网络教育的内在弱点。

eCornell发起的一项调查中,在科内尔大学的DL分部,大约三分之一的被

调查者期望网上教育的质量能和课堂教学一样高。

很明显,站在学校角度,远程教育能节省不少钱。尽管一些有发展前景的项目在服务器和网络支持的分配软件上需要新的投资,但大多数DL课程能够在现存的或是最低限度的升级系统上运行。注册课程的大多数学生不需要去学校,学校可以节省教室用电,看门人的工资和省去提供停车场。很明显教师必须更加努力工作来经营由于各种原因而设置的DL课程,但是他们不会获得更多的报酬,而且有充分的理由被支付得更少。

Passage Two

【结构分析】 议论文。本文为G(General)—S(Specific)结构模式。作者通过女儿参加写作比赛论述了家长应给予孩子自己成长的空间。

Para.1 提出观点

问题:现在孩子们都忙着用动脑筋的活动占据,而我的女儿空闲时间用来写作参加比赛。

In this age of Internet chat, videogames and reality television, there is no shortage of mindless activities to keep a child occupied. Yet, despite the competition, my 8-year-old daughter Rebecca wants to spend her leisure time writing short stories. She wants to enter one of her stories into a writing contest, a competition she won last year.

信息推断

As a writer I know about winning contests, and about losing them. I know what it is like to work hard on a story only to receive a rejection slip from the publisher. I also know the pressures of trying to live up to a reputation created by previous victories. What if she doesn't win the contest again? That's the strange thing about being a parent. So many of our own past scars and dashed hopes can surface.

Para.2 作者以自己的经历为例讲述成为作家的不易。

信息理解

A revelation (启示) came last week when I asked her, "Don't you want to win again?" "No," she replied, "I just want to tell the story of an angel going to first grade."

I had just spent weeks correcting her stories as she spontaneously (自发地) told them. Telling myself that I was merely an experienced writer guiding the young writer across the hall, I offered suggestions for characters, conflicts and endings for her tales. The story about a fearful angel starting first grade was quickly "guided" by me into the tale of a little girl with a wild imagination taking her first music lesson. I had turned her contest into my contest without even realizing it.

Staying back and giving kids space to grow is not as easy as it looks. Because I know very little about farm animals who use tools or angels who go to first grade, I had to accept the fact that I was co-opting (借用) my daughter's experience.

Para.3 — Para.6 阐明通过女儿参加比赛得出启示:让孩子们有自己的成长空间。

信息理解

62. What do we learn from the first paragraph?

- [A] Children do find lots of fun in many mindless activities. (是对首段首句的理解, 但不是对整段的理解。)
- [B] Rebecca is much too occupied to enjoy her leisure time. (未提及)
- [C] Rebecca draws on a lot of online materials for her writing. (未提及)
- [D] A lot of distractions compete for children's time nowadays.

由首段首句可知, 现在孩子们都被不用动脑筋的活动占据, 紧接着第二段用转折的语气举例指出, 尽管孩子们被不用动脑筋的活动所占据, 但作者的女儿却例外, 故[D]为答案。

63. What did the author say about her own writing experience?

- [A] She did not quite live up to her reputation as a writer. (对第二段第三句的错误理解, 文中只是提到压力大, 并未提到不能达到。)
- [B] Her way to success was full of pains and frustrations. (根据题干线索词将答案依据定位于第二段。该段列举了作者自己的亲身经历来说明成为作家不易, 末句正是对该段的总结。[B]是对该句的同义转述, pains and frustrations 对应 scars and dashed hopes, 故为答案。)
- [C] She was constantly under pressure of writing more. (对第二段第三句的片面理解。)
- [D] Most of her stories had been rejected by publishers. (第二段第二句只是提到有过退稿, 而不是 Most of her stories。)

64. Why did Rebecca want to enter this year's writing contest?

- [A] She believed she possessed real talent for writing. (未提及)
- [B] She was sure of winning with her mother's help. (未提及)
- [C] She wanted to share her stories with readers.

第三段末句明确提到, I just want to tell the story of an angel going to first grade. 即她只是想讲述她的故事。[C]正是对其的同义转述, 故为答案。

[D] She had won a prize in the previous contest. (和题干不符。)

65. The author took great pains to refine her daughter's stories because

- [A] she believed she had the knowledge and experience to offer guidance

根据题干线索词 refine her daughter's stories 将答案依据定位于第四段第二句。该句中的 Telling myself that I was merely an experienced writer, guiding the young writer across the hall... 意为作者作为有经验的过来人帮助她进入写作之门, 结合第二段所述作者的一些经历证明作者有足够的知识和经验在写作上引导女儿, 故[A]为答案。

[B] she did not want to disappoint Rebecca who needed her help so much (未提及)

[C] she wanted to help Rebecca realize her dreams of becoming a writer (文中并未表明 Rebecca 的梦想是 becoming a writer。)

[D] she was afraid Rebecca's imagination might run wild while writing (对第四段第四句的错误理解。)

While stepping back was difficult for me, it was certainly a good first step that I will quickly follow with more steps, putting myself far enough away to give her room but close enough to help if asked. All the while I will be reminding myself that children **need room** to experiment, **grow** and find their own voices.

66. What's the author's advice for parents?

- [A] A writing career, though attractive, is not for every child to pursue. (未提及)
 [B] Children should be allowed freedom to grow through experience. 文中未段, 作者总结了她的教训, 末句指出...children need room to experiment, grow and find their own voices 即应该给孩子们自己成长的空间, [B]正是对其的同义转述, 故为答案。
 [C] Parents should keep an eye on the activities their kids engage in. (未提及)
 [D] Children should be given every chance to voice their opinions. (片面的建议)

【语境记忆】

occupy ['ɒkjʊpaɪ] vt. 占据, 占用
 leisure ['leɪə] n. 休闲, 空闲

rejection slip
 publisher ['pʌblɪʃə] n. 退稿附条 出版者, 发行人

live up to
 dashed [dæʃt] a. 实践, 做到 见鬼的, 该死的

imagination [ɪˌmædʒɪˈneɪʃən] n. 想象力

【参考译文】

在这个充斥着网络聊天、视频游戏和逼真的电视的时代, 孩子们让不需要动脑筋的活动占据着。但是, 尽管这样, 我八岁的女儿丽贝卡想把她的休闲时间花在写短篇小说上。她想用她的其中的一篇小说参加比赛, 她去年在这个比赛中获奖了。

作为作家, 我能体会到比赛中输赢的滋味; 我深知辛苦写故事却只收到出版社的退稿附条的心情; 我也知道为获得前所未有的荣誉而努力的压力。如果她这次在比赛中输了怎么办? 作为父母, 那是件奇怪的事情。许多我们

过去的伤痕和破碎的希望浮现在眼前。

上周, 我问她的时候, 得到了一个启示, “你还想获奖吗?” “不想,” 她答道, “我只是想告诉他们一个读一年级的天使的故事。”

在她自发的给他们讲述故事时, 我已经花了几周来修改她的故事。我告诉自己, 我只是作为有经验的作家引导一个年轻的作家入门, 我为她故事中的冲突和结尾提了建议。故事是关于一个读一年级害羞的天使, 在我的“引导”下迅速进入一个充满幻想的小女孩上她的第一节音乐课的故事。

情节。我甚至没有意识到, 我已经把她的比赛当成我自己的比赛。

停留在过去和给孩子们成长的空间看起来并不简单。因为我对农场中的动物用具和上一年级的天使知之甚少, 我已经接受了借用我女儿的经验的事实。

然而置之不理对我来说是困难的, 第一步已经很好了, 我会继续努力, 让我自己远离, 留给她空间, 但是如果她需要帮助我就在附近。我会一直提醒自己, 孩子们需要空间去经历、成长和发表他们自己的看法。

Part V

Cloze

One factor that can influence consumers is their mood	固定搭配	67. [A] as [C] by	[B] about [D] with
state. Mood may be defined 67 a temporary and mild	固定搭配	68. [A] over [C] to	[B] under [D] up
positive or negative feeling that is generalized and not tied	语义限定	69. [A] derived [C] divided	[B] descended [D] distinguished
68 any particular circumstance. Moods should be 69 from	语义限定	70. [A] related [C] attached	[B] referred [D] associated
emotions which are usually more intense, 70 to specific	固定搭配	71. [A] On [C] In	[B] Of [D] By
circumstances, and often conscious. 71 one sense, the effect	习惯表达	72. [A] thus [C] even	[B] much [D] still
of a consumer's mood can be thought of in 72 the same way	解释	73. [A] signal [C] view	[B] gesture [D] behavior
as can our reactions to the 73 of our friends — when our	转折关系	74. [A] for	[B] but
friends are happy and “up”, that tends to influence us			

连 78[A] 原词复现

连 75[C] 反义复现

连 75[C] 原词复现

67. 【解析】选[A]。define sth. as sth. 是固定搭配, 意为“给...下定义”, 文中用的是被动语态 (sth. be defined as sth.), 故答案为[A] as。[C] by 为强干扰项, 用在被动语态中通常后接的是施动者, 与文意不符。

68. 【解析】选[C]。be tied to sth. 是固定搭配, 意为“由...决定”, 故答案为[C] to。其他选项均无此用法。

69. 【解析】选[D]。四个选项都可以与空后的 from 搭配, derive from 意为“来自, 源于”; descend from 意为“来自, 起源于”; divide from 意为“把...分开”; distinguish from 意为“将...区分开”。根据上下文可知, 此句意为“情绪应该和情感区分开, 情感更强烈些”, 由此可知, [D] distinguished 符合语义, 故为答案。

70. 【解析】选[A]。分析句子结构可知, 所填词应与 to 搭配使用, [D] associated 通常和 with 搭配使用, 故可先排除。根据上题的题解可知, 此处说的是“情感通常与特定的环境相关”, relate to 是固定短语, 意为“有联系, 与...相关”, 故[A]为答案。[C] attached 为强干扰项, attach to 强调的是“附属性”, 与文意不符。

71. 【解析】选[C]。in one sense 是固定搭配, 意为“在某某种意义上”, 故[C]为答案。其他选项均无此用法。

72. 【解析】选[B]。空格所在句中的 in the same way 为习惯表达, 所填词应用来修饰 the same, much the same 意为“几乎相同”, 故答案为[B]。其他选项均不能用来修饰 the same。

73. 【解析】选[D]。根据上下文可知, 破折号后的句子对所填词作了具体解释, when our friends are happy and “up” 和 when they are “down” 实际上指的是我们朋友的行为, 故答案为[D]。另外, 本空所填词是第二段中的 behavior 的原词复现, 对选择答案有很强的提示作用。而其他选项均与语义不符。

74. 【解析】选[B]。分析句子结构可知, 上句中提到的 “when our friends are happy and “up” ...”, 下句中提到的 “when they are “down” ...”, 由此可知两句之间存在着语义上的转折关系, 故答案为[B] but。[A] for 引导原因状语从句, [C] unless 和 [D] provided 引导条件状语从句。

75. 【解析】选[C]。根据上题的题解可知，前后两句之间存在着语义上的转折关系，因此所填词应与74题空前的 positively 意思相反，故答案为[C] negative。另外，所填词是本段第二句中的 negative 的原词复现，对选择答案有很强的提示作用。
76. 【解析】选[A]。根据上下文可知，此句意为“相类似的是，消费者处在一种特定的情绪里时，就会对引起这种特定情绪的刺激因素作出相应的反应”，由此可知所填词应是“特定的，指定的”，故答案为[A] given。其他选项均与文意不符。
77. 【解析】选[D]。分析句子结构可知，所填词应能和 with 搭配使用，be consistent with sth. 意为“与...相同，与...一致”，故答案为[D]。[A] resistant 通常和 to 搭配，resistant to 意为“对...具有抵抗力”；[B] persistent 意为“持续的”；[C] insistent 通常与 on 搭配，insistent on 意为“坚持”。
78. 【解析】选[A]。根据上下文和常识可知，对商品进行评价的应该是消费者，而不[B] businessmen “商人”、[C] retailers “零售商”和[D] manufacturers “制造商”。另外，此空所填词是上文中两次出现的 consumers 的原词复现，对选择答案起到了很强的提示作用。
79. 【解析】选[D]。根据上下文可知，空前的 positive 是褒义词，所填词与其处于同一个语义场中，也应是褒义词。[A] casual “偶然的”、[B] critical “重要的”、[C] serious “严肃的”均是中性词，而[D] favorable 意为“赞许的，有利的”，其为褒义词，故为答案。此处说的是“消费者对商品持肯定态度”。
80. 【解析】选[C]。根据上下文可知，空前说的是“我们希望看到消费者在评价商品时，心情比平时好”；空后说的是“情绪似乎可以增强消费者的记忆”，由此可知前后两句之间存在着语义上的递进关系，故答案为[C] Moreover。[A] However 和[D] Nevertheless 都表转折关系，[B] Otherwise 意为“否则，不然”。
81. 【解析】选[B]。所填词的宾语是 memory，[B] enhancing 意为“提高，增强”，enhance a consumer's memory 意为“增强消费者的记忆力”，与文意相符。而其他选项后均不能接 memory。
82. 【解析】选[A]。根据下文的例子可知，情绪似乎很容易受促销手段的影响，由此可知答案为[A] readily “容易地”。[B] rarely “几乎不”、[C] cautiously “谨慎地”、[D] currently “当前”均与文意不符。
83. 【解析】选[D]。所填词和空前的 rhythm，pitch 共同修饰空后的 music，volume of music 意为“音量”，故答案为[D]。其他选项均不能与 music 搭配使用。
84. 【解析】选[B]。amount of time 为习惯表达，意为“多长时间”，故答案为[B]。[A] extent “程度”、[C] scope “范围”、[D] range “范围”均不能用来修饰 time。
85. 【解析】选[D]。intention to do sth. 为习惯表达，意为“目的是...”，意图是...，故答案为[D]。此处说的是“购物的意图”。[B] capacities 也可后接 to do sth.，意为“有能力做某事”，但与文意不符。[A] facilities 意为“设备”，[C] reflections 意为“反射，反映”，通常和 of 搭配。
86. 【解析】选[A]。四个选项均可与空前的 in 搭配，in turn 意为“反过来”，in detail 意为“详细地”，in total 意为“总共”，in depth 意为“深入地”。根据上文可知，此句意为“反过来，消费者的情绪可以影响他们对商品的反应”，故答案为[A]。

Translation

87. 【解析】本题考查对短语 thanks to 的掌握。短语 thanks to 意为“多亏了，由于”，常表示某件好事的发生是因为某事“一系列”，可用 a series of 表达；“新发明”可用 new invention 表达。因为是一系列的新发明，故 invention 用复数。
88. 【解析】本题考查对表语从句和修饰语的比较级的掌握。因为前半句是一般现在时，所以表语从句可用一般现在时或是在完成时。修饰“累”的“更容易”表示比较级，可用副词的形式 easily 表达，“累”可用 tired 表达。
89. 【解析】本题考查对 no matter what 和 whatever 引导让步状语从句的掌握。No matter 经常与特殊疑问词连用，引导让步状语从句；“牺牲”可用 sacrifice 表达，常和 make 搭配使用，意为“作出牺牲”。
90. 【解析】本题考查对 it 的指代作用和比较级用法的掌握。“它”直接翻译成 it，会造成指代不明，故用 shopping online 或 the former 表达；“更加”表示比较级，可用 more 来表达；“方便”和“省时”可用 convenient 和 timesaving 来表达，因为两个单词都是多音节词，其比较级是在其前面加 more。
91. 【解析】本题考查对 measure 的掌握。measure 意为“估量，衡量（某物的重要性、价值或真实性）”，常用 measure sth. by sth. “他们能够借到多少钱”可用 how much money they can borrow 来表达。

- 反义复现 75. [A] relative [D] unless [D] provided [D] decisive [D] sensitive [B] granted [D] driven [B] persistent [D] consistent [B] businessmen [D] manufacturers [B] critical [D] favorable [B] Otherwise [D] Nevertheless [B] enhancing [D] cultivating [B] rarely [D] currently [B] speed [D] volume [B] amount [D] range [B] capacities [D] intentions [B] total [D] depth [C] detail
- 语义限定 76. [A] given [C] negative [C] lifting [C] raising [C] readily [C] cautiously [C] step [C] band [C] extent [C] scope [C] facilities [C] reflections [A] turn
- 固定搭配 77. [A] resistant [C] insistent [A] consumers [C] retailers [A] casual [C] serious [A] However [C] Moreover [A] lifting [C] raising [A] readily [C] cautiously [A] step [C] band [A] extent [C] scope [A] facilities [C] reflections [A] turn
- 语义限定 78. [A] consumers [C] retailers [A] casual [C] serious [A] However [C] Moreover [A] lifting [C] raising [A] readily [C] cautiously [A] step [C] band [A] extent [C] scope [A] facilities [C] reflections [A] turn
- 近义复现 79. [A] casual [C] serious [A] However [C] Moreover [A] lifting [C] raising [A] readily [C] cautiously [A] step [C] band [A] extent [C] scope [A] facilities [C] reflections [A] turn
- 递进关系 80. [A] However [C] Moreover [A] lifting [C] raising [A] readily [C] cautiously [A] step [C] band [A] extent [C] scope [A] facilities [C] reflections [A] turn
- 动宾搭配 81. [A] lifting [C] raising [A] readily [C] cautiously [A] step [C] band [A] extent [C] scope [A] facilities [C] reflections [A] turn
- 语义限定 82. [A] readily [C] cautiously [A] step [C] band [A] extent [C] scope [A] facilities [C] reflections [A] turn
- 习惯表达 83. [A] step [C] band [A] extent [C] scope [A] facilities [C] reflections [A] turn
- 习惯表达 84. [A] extent [C] scope [A] facilities [C] reflections [A] turn
- 语义限定 85. [A] facilities [C] reflections [A] turn
- 语义限定 86. [A] turn

Part VI

87. doctors can treat this disease successfully. (多亏了一系列的新发明), Thanks to a series of new inventions
88. In my sixties, one change I notice is that I have been more likely to get tired than before. (我比以前更容易累了). I have been more likely to get tired than before
89. I am going to pursue this course, no matter what/ whatever sacrifices I have to make. (无论我要作出什么样的牺牲). no matter what/ whatever sacrifices I have to make
90. I would prefer shopping online to shopping in a department store because shopping online/ the former is more convenient and timesaving. (它更加方便和省时). shopping online/ the former is more convenient and timesaving
91. Many Americans live on credit, and their quality of life is measured by how much money they can borrow. (是用他们能够借到多少来衡量的). is measured by how much money they can borrow